

notwithstanding this fact the shareholders were hopeful of a better result than that achieved during the period under review. Personally, I am aware that the Directors have worked very hard—I know very few Directors of public companies connected with this colony that have worked harder—and they have spared no care in pushing forward the interest of the company; but I am afraid some points might have been raised which might have led to a better result. I am therefore venturing to suggest, if I may, in order, to the present meeting that the Directors should call an extraordinary meeting of shareholders in order to appoint a committee consisting of two of the present Directors and two or three shareholders, to fully investigate into the working of the Hotel with a view to keep down expenses when necessary and to devise some system under which the company might be put on a better footing. There is, unfortunately, a feeling among the shareholders that a deficiency exists somewhere and we must try to remedy it if it be so. I may further state that the appointment of a committee, in my opinion, will bring about some good result and will assist the Directors materially. If the committee is able to find means to improve the company it will be good for all concerned, and if on the other hand they fail to suggest any improvement which may secure better results than those obtained hitherto, the general body of shareholders will be satisfied that they are doing their best and will only soundly rebuke the Directors and shareholders present will, if they think it feasible, adopt my suggestion and have it carried out as soon as possible. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman—With regard to the remarks just made by Mr. Ho Tung I would suggest that a meeting should be held to discuss any points he has referred to in his speech, and that can be done at a future meeting. As regards the question of the hotel, I have been quite out of our power to discover any such leakage. We shall only be too happy to meet you at a future meeting and go into any matters you may bring before us.

Mr. Ho Tung—Thank you, I have the fullest confidence in the Directors and have no doubt they are doing their very best in the interests of the shareholders. My idea in suggesting this committee is to try to help them to put the company on a better footing.

It was agreed that a private meeting of the shareholders should be held in the fortnight.

The Chairman then moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Michael seconded.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Gaskell proposed the re-election of Mr. J. F. C. de Rosa as a Director.

Mr. Ozorio seconded.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Ho Tung proposed the re-election of Mr. J. H. Cox as a Director.

Mr. F. Henderson seconded.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. C. de Rosa and W. H. Potts were re-elected auditors on the motion of Mr. Michael, seconded by Mr. Ho Tung.

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY LIMITED.

The seventh ordinary meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held at the office of the Company at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Dr. J. N. Noble occupied the chair and there were present Messrs. Chee Kim (Director) Ho Wai Hing, Ip Chee Fong, Ng Lau Tong, Mao Kwan, Lo Pan Tin and the secretary (Mr. M. S. Norbore).

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, this notice, as well as the report, has been in your hands for some days, and, as to the report, it will be unnecessary for me to read to you that with which you are already familiar. But should there be any portion of it which you do not thoroughly understand I will be very glad to answer any question you may ask relating thereto. The business has not been quite so good as it was formerly, but we have, through experience, been able to work with greater economy than before, and as you will observe the working account shows a net gain of nearly \$2,900. We may, I think, congratulate ourselves on having secured the services of such a good energetic Secretary who will be sure to carefully guard and protect your interests.

There being no questions, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Seconded by Mr. Wai Hing and carried unanimously.

Mr. Ho Wai Hing proposed that Mr. Chee Kim be re-elected as a Director.

Seconded by Mr. Ng Lau Tong and carried unanimously.

Mr. Chee Kim proposed and Mr. Ip Chee Fong seconded, that the auditors, Mr. Robert Lyall and Mr. L. Downs be re-elected.

Carried unanimously.

This concluded the business.

SAINT PATRICK'S EVE—(IN THE MORNING).

Ever since our earliest sated days we have regretted that the Emerald Isle had not the privilege of claiming us as her own but never have we sighed with such heartfelt regret as to-day when we viewed the glorious show that had been provided to celebrate the anniversary of the great day of the historic snake-charmer by the "Exiles of Erin" resident in Hongkong on the 17th March, 1893.

The table has been most artistically decorated with the choicest of eastern flowers and the whole centre line with a beautiful redolent green (as if Irishmen needed any but gastronomic temptations) fringed with a deluge of "potheen" on tap. The walls and ceiling of the extensive room are draped with festoons of national emblems and flowers vying to eclipse each other in brilliancy. The "Jacks" of the Victor Emanuel conceived the flag emblems whilst the balance of the decorations and general arrangements redound to the credit of Mr. Tucker, the genial manager of the Hongkong Hotel. Chairs and sofas have been ordered for 3 a.m. and the guardians of the law have duly been made the recipients of the necessary wink. *Erin go bragh!*

MACAO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Macao, March 15th.

The tide of events here has relaxed into the usual almost stagnant condition. However, let us see what has passed since I last wrote.

The annual procession of the Lord, with the holy cross, took place two weeks ago. An excursion was run from your side by the *Tai Pan*, but there were very few visitors, though the amateur band was on board as an attraction. The steamer had to anchor in the middle of the harbor which was a serious inconvenience. The

excursion was probably a losing concern in the end.

Every one has been talking of the new Cabinet under Mr. H. Ribiera. What good can a country derive from such constant changes? However, the new Government has granted an amnesty to the Oporto revolutionists, so that all those who were deported may now return, and begin again scheming for the liberty of the people.

There has been more agitation about shooting in the Chinese territory near Macao, but Governor de Bofia seems to have ignored the mandarin's proclamation. Perhaps he has some political reason for keeping so quiet about the matter.

On the 9th inst. the important and fast-growing village of Co-lo-wan was presented with a fine Municipal Market, which was opened by the Governor in great style, in the presence of a large concourse of officials and civilians, with a large guard and band. This must have been the first time that a civilized band has played in the locality; and it must also have been the first time the police band ever played the Dragon Imperial hymn. On Chinese New Year Eve, the police band went through the Chinese quarter about midnight playing the Portuguese national anthem. There may or may not be significance in all this; I leave it for others to explain.

By the way, talking of the new Co-lo-wan market, there is also at Taipa a very neat little market; while here in Macao itself the only thing in that nature is a couple of dirty sheds in the parish of St. Lazarus, one called by courtesy Imperial bazaar, and the other used as a salsola stall. The latter is no real market in the whole town, though there are four or five market places, all privately owned, and in a most filthy and disreputable condition, reflecting great discredit on whoever is responsible.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

There were two cases of suicide arising from losses of gambling during the New Year holidays at Foochow. Both suicides were young men of promise, engaged in business, who had lost money confided to their care by their masters, and who could not make good the deficits they had made without being found out; and who therefore had recourse to this method of getting rid of a difficulty.

Three criminals sentenced to be executed succeeded in making good their escape from the gall at Tung Cheng-haleu, a dependency of Nanking, during the laxity of the New Year holidays, during which there is a custom universal throughout China of loosening the bonds of desperate criminals and freeing the manacles of the quieter ones. Although both the military and civil officials are out "on the trail," none of the escaped criminals have as yet been re-captured.

Report has it that the remains of Lady Li will be shipped from the North and conveyed to the family burial ground in Lüchow Fa, Anhui, very shortly, if not at the close of this moon. This funeral will take place at the beginning of the second moon. *En route* to the North, the great Viceroy, the funeral train will make a short stop at Wuhu. Grand ceremonies will be observed along the Yangtze to show respect to the deceased lady.

Since the opening of the Wuchang Cotton Cloth Mill very little progress has been made. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining large-footed women for operatives in the mills, young lads are now employed. From carelessness several accidents have happened, and in spite of the able instructions they have, the lads, not being conversant with English, do not seem to learn the manipulation of the machines well. After the 15th of the 1st moon 50 more boys of over 16 years of age will be sent to Shanghai to learn the industry at the Shanghai mill.

A notice has been sent to the Chinese postal agencies at Ningpo by the Commissioner of Customs, that commencing from the 3rd inst. the mail bags that arrive from Shanghai will be searched by the Customs authorities and duly levied on all articles liable to impost that may be found in the letter-bags. As the postal agencies do not see the fun of paying impost on the contents of a general petition has been presented by the postal agents to the Commissioner of Customs to have this circular withdrawn. It has not transpired as yet what answer will be given to the petition by the Customs authorities.

At the trial of the Koloah-hwei Society chief, Kwang Shih-ming, who was captured by a band of soldiers under the leadership of Chang Chih-tung's *aid-de-camp*, last month, it was ascertained that he is the son of a brigadier general who fell fighting during the Taiping Rebellion. He has stoutly refused, notwithstanding the fearful tortures he has undergone at the hands of the examining officials, to betray his comrades, and is described to be a magnificent specimen of manhood, being six feet (Chinese) in height and of commanding presence; his courage and strength made him a terror to the soldiers and he took 300 men to insure courage into each of the three large local companies. He was after all in order to capture this chief, who after all was surprised by the soldiers while asleep.

With the melting of the ice in the inland waterways connecting Wuhu with the grain producing provinces in the neighbourhood of Anhui, the welcome sight of hundreds of grain-laden boats may be seen now coming in a seemingly never ending line, and already there are lying on the Wuhu Bund nearly 30,000 piculs of rice waiting to be carried down to the southern coast. For this purpose several steamers belonging to the three large local companies have been chartered by the Cantonese and Szechuan rice merchants, who number by the score in Wuhu. The price of rice has therefore fallen considerably, which owing to the ice blockade for the past month or so, rose to an alarming extent, and which called forth a prohibitory proclamation from the authorities.

The sacrificial meats presented on New Year's Day at the Imperial Temples at Peking were collected together on the next day (February 15th) at the Chien-ting-chen, or Audience Hall, and about twenty-five of the most distinguished princes and high ministers of the Government were invited by special decree to attend on that day to partake of the good things which had been "smelt" by the gods the day before. The gourmandizing was presided over by His Majesty in person and the ceremony is appropriately called "Eating Meat," and anyone invited to the banquet is considered to be specially honoured by the Emperor. Prince Kung, who is in retirement, was allowed a tray of this meat, by special decree. The "meat" was composed of beef, mutton, venison, pheasant, bear, boar's meat and such like.

The Naval Commander-in-Chief of Kwangtung generally makes headquarters at the Humen, or Tiger Gate fort, but he has also to make a stay of a few months during the year at Hui-chow. There is a fine yamen at Hui-chow, whereas none has as yet been built at Hui-chow. A large building, however, is now in course of completion at Hui-chow for the Naval Commander-in-Chief and is said to have been built from the contributions of all the officials

and men under Admiral Cheng, who number nearly 18,000 men and are divided into 37 battalions. The tablet commemorating the event is headed "This yamen has been built from the contributions of the 37 battalions under Admiral Cheng, N-val Commander-in-Chief of Kwangtung, as a token of reverential admiration of their Admiral's many high and beneficent qualities."

It is reported, says the *Sin Wan Pao*, that Russia has been trying her little games again, and this time it has got the Tung-ling Yamen to consent to the establishment of Russian consulates in all the eighteen provinces of China wherever Russia might deem it expedient, and the request also includes Manchuria and Mongolia; the demand being made, as the Russians call it, "in the interest of the expansion of commerce." Should this be true, it goes without saying that the advantage to Russia will bear a preponderating proportion to whatever advantage China may get by the arrangement. And then that favoured nation clause! Of course the privilege will have to be accorded to other countries also. So, notwithstanding that the foreign papers have published such statements, we are also prepared to maintain that the serious consequences that will arise from such a concession cannot possibly be entertained by China.

"Szechuen province is a kingdom by itself." This is because it produces nearly everything that the other provinces do, and could be independent of the rest of the world if it pleased. But one important item it is minus of, and that is cotton. Hence the cotton wool imports into Szechuen are very large, and are valued at an exceptionally high price. Not less than 200,000 piculs of cotton are annually imported into Szechuen, valued at over four million taels, but since the appearance of Indian yarn, these imports have gradually grown smaller so that last year the imports only amounted to 100,000 piculs, at a value of a couple of million taels, whilst the yarn imports are growing larger and larger every year. It behooves Chinese cotton producers, therefore, to give more attention to cotton yarn spinning, which can only be done by foreign machinery, for by this only will they be able to drive the Indian produce from the field. In Szechuen, and since there is the article ready made to hand, the advantage in buying Indian yarn is obvious.

More particulars are coming to light with reference to the capture of the *Koloah* chief lately reported. By means of the information supplied us by our Hankow correspondent, we learn that the name of the captured chief (Kian Se-ming, a native of Huanan, and son of a former military mandarin of no mean rank, who died on the battlefield. Through the patriotism of his father this man inherited his title, and he himself had also seen service in the ranks of the "braves" during the Franco-Chinese war and was present at Kelung during the fight. The captive is said to be a man of great prowess and a great deal of the members of the Society, and before it was considered safe to convey him to Hui-chow the soldiers inflicted severe injuries to his legs. The examinations held upon him by the Wuchang *Futai* have elicited but meagre information from his lips. Beyond the confession that he was an important member of the Society, the authorities have learned nothing further from him. To show what influence he wields over the members of his Society, he used to send the soldiers who escorted him to the members along the route with his card to obtain money, and whenever his card was presented money was always obtained.

A family at Canton who had opened all their doors, from the great gate at the front of the house to the "little back door" at midnight on New Year's Eve, a custom which is universal throughout the country, in order to let good and happiness into the house, allowed entrance to visitors the reverse of what was expected; for during the confusion arising from the noise of ten thousand fire-crackers, a dozen desperate men marched in and at once commenced to despoil all the female occupants in the house of their jewelry and fine clothes, which also according to "old custom" had been put on for the occasion in true gala style. While the great majority of the unwelcome visitors were occupied in this congenial pursuit, the gates to the house were kept open, and the noise of the music of succeeding strings of fire-crackers in order to drown the noise of the attack. Having filled their pockets, the band made off at once, threatening instant death to anyone who should give an alarm, which considering the uproar of the thousands of fire-crackers then burning was a physical impossibility. So after waiting for the crackers to exhaust themselves, the alarm was at last given, but, of course, no trace of the robbers could be found by the vigilant night police, who had taken away from the place more than \$5,000 worth of jewellery was taken away.

A rather disgraceful affair occurred at the Hangchow post office the other day. It appeared that as the new appointed postmaster was about to enter his office he was met at the gates by a number of people who presented a petition before his sedan chair, praying that he would retire a certain case which had been decided against the appellants owing to the former Prefect's having received \$500, as a bribe, his secretary receiving \$400, his servants \$300, and the Yamen runners \$100. In a word that \$1,400 having been expended in bribes, the appellants had lost their case, which was to be expected, and the new Prefect was asked to reconsider the case. The new Prefect having accepted the petition, he was immediately after the ceremony retired to pack up, the new official at once gave orders to prepare for the trial, emphasizing his command by entering the grand judgment hall and seating himself in the large official chair. Having done so he gave orders for the arrest of the old Prefect's secretary and servants, as well as those of the runners who had accepted the bribe of \$100. Only the runners appeared before the new official, as the secretary and myrmidons of his predecessor, having already got wind of the affair, had placed a good distance between themselves and the *yamen*. This apparently so enraged the official that he gave orders a bamboo reed-cutting runners, with special instructions to have the bamboos well laid on. Of course the sufferers made the hall echo with their yells of pain and cries of resistance, so that they were heard by the old Prefect, who was, as already stated, absorbed in collecting his *gallei* *impignora*. Conceding the old Prefect bounced into the court hall and in a voice of thunder upbraided his successor for hearing and listening to the slanderous accusations of common people, without first making the necessary investigations to ascertain the truth of the charges. But the new Prefect, nothing daunted, told him to mind his own business, and tremble for himself as he was determined to report the matter to the *Futai*. In the meanwhile, however, news of the altercation reached the ears of the *Chikam*, who immediately hastened to his superior's *yamen* and noted the part of a blessed peace-maker, which after some trouble, he succeeded in so doing. Mandarins in Hangchow are now anxiously awaiting further developments of the case. Of course

the new Prefect is blamed by the majority of "expatriants," who decline making themselves martyrs to their small pay, but we are glad that he has been found independent enough to go against the old adage "Mandarins should cover the faults of their own class."

FOOCHOW NOTES.

March 15th.

On the 8th inst. the General in command of the Fuchien forces arrived from his headquarters at Chun-chiu to pay his New Year respects to the Viceroy. All the troops in the city were turned out to meet him. It was he who quelled the rioting that took place consequent on the sailors Tekhna and through whose cleverness the supposed leader of the rioting was arrested and afterwards beheaded in Fuchien.

The public offices in the city were opened on Wednesday last, and all the officials were at their posts to attend to the duties of their different departments, though really, in most cases, as a matter of form rather than for work, so immediately after the holidays. The Viceroy's office was the exception. His Excellency, before an assembly of officials ordered to meet him, stated that the holidays must be taken to relieve the people of the high price, ruling for some time past. He then retired to his private quarters, and he was seen to be very busy in writing, and he gave them notice that if in a month's time the supply was not sufficient to bring about a reduction in price he would hold them responsible. After hearing this, the gossip in the city predict plenty of rice and cheap prices in a very short space of time.

Since the establishment of a line of steamers between Japan and Fuchien, we have seen a great increase in the country's goods being sent here, the supply in this case, probably, creating the demand. All foreign made goods appear to be appreciated by the natives, but they are within the reach of but few of them on account of the price; but there is one exception to this, and that is goods of Japanese manufacture, which are so cheap that all can afford to buy them. Fabrics of various kinds, imitations of European make, sell freely; and, among many other articles, tin toys are largely in demand. The fireworks were sold as being very good on the night of the Festival of Lanterns, and we hear, chiefly of Japanese manufacture. While better than those locally made, and quite as good as those from Canton, the fireworks are far cheaper. Already four or five Japanese stores have been opened in the city, besides the two in Nantai—*Echo*.

AMOI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Amoy, 3rd March.

Great changes will take place this spring amongst our residents, as is frequently the case about this time of the year. Our popular medicine, Dr. S. Ringer, is leaving us for good, and I am sorry to say he has not secured the best of health lately; but it is generally hoped that change of air and scenery may do the doctor considerable good, and that he soon will recuperate and be able to enjoy his stay at home. Mr. Connel R. J. Forrest, who has resigned from H.B.M. Service, is also about to leave Amoy, on great regret, and so is the German Consul, Mr. Ch. Feilcke; the latter is going on furlough only; in both instances I have not heard yet who is likely to take his place. The two departing gentlemen, the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Mr. R. M. Hobson, is going on two years leave of absence on the 31st June, and the Chief tide-surveyor and harbour master, Mr. C. W. Howard, is going to Chikling on the 1st April, while Mr. A. Trannack, harbour master at Tamsui at present, will relieve Mr. Howard in this place. The latter and his family have made many friends here, and they will be greatly missed hereafter; especially Miss Howard, who is an accomplished musician and a regular artist on the piano, and will leave a gap in our social circle, and will be a well experienced old officer in the Service, and has filled his office with much ability and to the greatest satisfaction of all concerned in this place.

On the 26th ultimo the American barque *Emma T. Cronwell* arrived here from New York, with 40,000 cases of kerosene; who left New York on the 15th October. She visited our port about three years ago, taking a cargo of tea for the United States. The place of the *Higo Maru*, running between Japan, here and Manila, has been taken by the *Higo Maru*. I consider the Japanese are well giving their steamers such very similar names; it leads to no end of mistakes, and lots of difficulties. I consider the persistency with which they call everything about, from a buoy, a junk, a schooner, or a light-vessel up to a merchant steamer, in print and writing "Maru" is a fine piece of Asiatic stubborn stupidity, but I suppose it is in their nature. I understand that lately the Nippon Yusen Kaisha discharged from the smaller steamers all the foreign engineers, excepting the captain and chief engineers, *Japanese engineers*, and any straw may show the wind and blow.

The barques *Orion* and *Starfield* left for Taiwan on the 2nd inst., to load cargoes of sugar. The steamer *Kennan* arrived from Shanghai on the 28th ultimo, and left for the Straits Settlements on the 1st inst., with several hundred coolies. The steamer *Tier* returned to Swatow on the 22nd ultimo.

The weather has been abominable of late, fog, lightning, wind, and squalls are almost daily, and the weather is very threatening, and cold in the heat are consequently much in unpleasant evidence. *Confucius* and *Theresa* are still in port—*Shanghai Mercury*.

NANKING.

27th February, 1893.

New Year's festivities are a thing of the past and the business men of this city are now vying one with the other to see who can get the richer during the year.

No sooner was the new hospital of the Discipline Mission opened, than one of the first patients admitted, an opium smoker, hanged himself in one of the out-houses on the premises. Immediately on his being discovered news was sent to the officials, who came and held an examination over him and had him taken away. Regardless of the fact that the officials found it to be a genuine case of suicide, much talk was got up in the streets and in the tea shops; that he had met with foul play about the night of the 15th inst. The officials, however, who had just opened their hospital and were in need of medicine, so they had made away with the man for medical purposes.

On Sunday, 19th Feb., there came near being a riot at this same Mission. A number of people had been around calling at the Mission premises; after taking their departure a child was missing. The child was with them at the mission compound, and as it could not be found it was evident that it had got with foul play about the night of the 15th inst. A crowd gathered at the child's compound, and the child was found. They were seized by the missionaries that the child was not there. But this they would not believe. The crowd kept gathering and growing

more threatening, until it seemed that a riot was on hand, when a messenger came and reported that the child was at home, and no harm had befallen it. The officials are either powerless, or indifferent to prevent the gathering of such mobs at these.

Nanking is coming to the front. A few years back we seldom had a visitor; we used to be people who were destined to nothing but the go-by. Intelligent people however are beginning to find out that Nanking is the place to go to for sight-seeing and to be royally entertained. We have recently had a visit from two of the Customs staff at Wuhu, also two gentlemen from Shanghai. We extend an invitation to these gentlemen to come again, and to tell their friends that missionaries are not the worst people in the world, and not half as long-faced, as some imagine they are.

As a community we are growing; when we are all at home, we must have a company of Protestant missionaries, 46 adults and 27 children, 2 Catholic Fathers, and 2 instructors in the Naval College. We boast of more amateur photographers than any community of like size along the Yangtze, outside of Shanghai. *Again* in *N. C. Daily News*.

SHAOSHING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Shaoshing, 14th February, 1893.

The weather is a mighty factor in both joy and sadness, and, however, the remark "weather *ad nauseam*" may be, yet domestic and social life at all points is greatly affected by the weather. It helps to cheerfulness, or it dampens one's joy. It can make the day all sunshine, pleasant and pretty, and sparkling with light, or cast a gloom all round, and fill it with sadness and frowns from morning till night. The natives of this city and district have felt keenly this year what a dictator is the weather, what a mighty part it plays in imparting pain and pleasure, when celebrating the religious and social festivals of the New Year.

Notwithstanding the bustle and excitement of the season, the time when the Chinese are declared to be "besides themselves," said to be "an occasion of unbounded festivity and hilarity," when "the whole population throw off the old year with a shout," and enter the new one with their hearts filled with the most extravagant hopes and expectations; notwithstanding all this, the severity of the cold and snow caused all faces to gather sadness. The poor hucksters and stall-keepers with their wares for New Year's presents, the wretched old scrolls and sellers of pictures (which scrolls are written off by the thousand at this time of the year, to paste up on the lintels and doors and pillars of their houses, and to hang up in their halls and decorate their walls), and other petty traders with small wares, all found it difficult to keep their paper and goods dry, the weather forbidding them to spread out their articles to attract customers and passers-by. And these poor fellows, who reckon on this season to make hay and feather their nest somewhat, found it hard to meet the pressing needs of the passing year, and could do nothing to make the old year and the new year. The cold and snow and dirty streets made the men and their purchasers dull and heavy in their buying and selling. The farmer and his men, boatmen with their passengers, fishermen with their fish, the throngs on foot, and the few in sedan-chairs, all looked shrivelled up and unfit for lively and cheerful intercourse. Even the usual interminable *feu de joie* of crackers and rockets seemed to hang fire and refused to go off with the ordinary *clat*, and so failed to produce that striking effect which the Chinese delight to see at this happy time of the year.

The paying of debts and settling up of accounts, too, went off in an unusually quiet manner. We have heard of few outrageous quarrels, but no suicides. This is strange, to say the least. We have not been disturbed at midnight by clamorous and excited cries at our bed-room windows for medicines and emetics this year. Yet pawnbrokers have driven a thriving trade, as they always do at this season, and money-lenders have not failed to seize their opportunity to charge high rates of interest; you may rest assured.

But the weather has been so inclement that many persons, especially respectable females, have not been able to go to the temples and settle up their outstanding debts with the gods. The priests and nuns, of course, derive an advantage from this, as the rich and well-to-do will engage these Buddhist and Taoist officials—that is, the devout priests and nuns amongst them—to intercede for them, whilst they fast and make prayers at home, and bow and prostrate themselves towards the temple of the respective gods, whom the worshippers are supposed to have offended by their negligence and coldness, and want of true devotion to their cause. Having cleared off the old score they purr the duties and claims of the ensuing year with a light heart and a clear conscience.

I notice that the practice of giving valuable presents, and the interchanging of gifts, is not so prevalent among the Chinese as it is with Europeans. The Romans of old made New Year's Day a special holiday, and the exchanging of presents was a great institution amongst them; in fact, that we are told that these presents and gifts constituted an important part of the personal revenue of some of the Emperors. And the interchanging of presents on New Year's day in the Middle Ages among kings and their powerful vassals or barons was a distinguishing feature of those times. Henry III. described by Hume as being a man "gentle, humane, and full of civility even to a fault," is stated to have been very severe and exact in extorting New Year's presents, whilst Queen Elizabeth is said to have principally supported her jewel and treasure chest by levying the presents of the personal revenue of some of the Emperors. Even her servants, down to the very dustman, were constrained to make her presents on this day, and like the stingy creature that she was, even when she had to pay out for the defence of the nation, and the maintenance of her army and navy—if she made a return present, she always managed to have the balance in her own favour. The presents of the Chinese at this season are chiefly made up of rich sweets, confectionery, and the fruits of the season, with gifts of tea, and sometimes of silk; and there is no objectionable feature in the custom, or one connected with these interchanges of presents on this day—indeed, the Chinese New Year's festival as compared with the European, when we remember the customs of other heathen nations. Though mixed with a lot of idolatry and superstition, there is nothing of that licentiousness and revelry of the Greeks and Romans and the northern nations of Europe in days of old. The Church, too, in early times was always opposed to the superstitious and idolatrous rites and ceremonies connected with the festivities of the New Year, and ecclesiastical Councils pronounced many anathemas against them. Whilst the Christians themselves observed the days of the New Year as a season of fasting and humiliation, they watched with tender care and anxiety the younger members of the flock; lest they should be led away by the licentiousness and revelry prevalent at the time. In China we are not afraid of this latter in our converts, but we fear for the idolatry which prevails at this season, and more especially the form of idolatry in China, namely, ancestral worship. We have seen and heard of young men kneeling about

rendering this act of worship at this— to them—most auspicious time of the year. We cannot bring ourselves to see, with Sir John Davis and others, that such worship is "a harmless" or "a meritorious form of respect for the dead," and he adds, "the Jesuits wisely tolerated this in their converts," neither can we perceive the wisdom of the Jesuits in this. Up to this day the Jesuits have neither won the favour of the officials, nor the confidence of the people, and no compromising attitude ever will. The Chinese—with all their kindness—are a sharp, intelligent people; quick to perceive both your strong and weak points, and when an intelligent Chinaman is properly converted, *born again*, he himself sees at once that the act is wrong; but he is influenced by friends around him, and yet they try in vain to persuade him that this worship of the dead is harmless; and however much the giving it up may outrage the cherished prejudices of his friends he is himself thankful for his own freedom.

Our foreign antagonists on this point involve themselves deeply in their defence of this act. If it be as they argue it is—"a harmless" or "meritorious" yet "puerile" respect for the dead, then surely it would be comparatively easy for the Chinaman, especially the intelligent official of China, to throw the whole service overboard. But the very word which constitutes the essence of the worship, the enlightened conscience of an intelligent Christian Chinaman tells him that it enters essentially into the idea of "Sacrifice" to the Supreme Being, and we believe that it is this which so supremely dignifies this act of worship, and puts it on a higher platform than all other forms of idolatry amongst them, that makes it so hard for the official or intelligent layman to tear himself from it, and that it is not a mere form of respect to the dead which is in the mind of a Chinaman when he sacrifices to his ancestors; a Chinaman is not such a sentimental creature as not to be able to break away from a mere sentiment, however strongly represented in the favour. The converted Chinaman feels that Christ took his heart and becomes the object of his worship, so that the true—perhaps the only true feeling of worship deep down in the soul which he had when sacrificing to his ancestors, is now satisfied and his mind is filled with rest and peace. *Shanghai Mercury*.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphates acts both as food and medicine. It not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. Read the following:—"Scott's Emulsion is in my opinion an excellent and valuable compound. I have given it to consumptive patients and have been delighted with the results obtained. It is pleasant to the taste and can be borne by the most sensitive stomach."—E. A. ROWLEY, M.D., Butter-Knowle, Darlington. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), Agents in Hongkong and China. *Advt.*

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL

Enthusiastic Reception before a Fashionable and Crowded audience.

LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

Proprietors—F. B. Hardy and J. S. Smith.

Director—J. Saville Smith.

REPERTOIRE OF OVER 20 PIECES.

Comprising the newest and most successful London productions.

EVERY EVENING.

TONIGHT (THURSDAY), March 16th.

"THE MAGISTRATE,"

AND

THE WONDERFUL SERPENTINE DANCE.

FRIDAY—"THE PICKPOCKET."

SATURDAY.

THE ENORMOUSLY SUCCESSFUL COMEDY,

"N E R V E S."

Dress Circle and Stalls 2s. Back Seats 1s.

Books of Eight Tickets.....\$13.

Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD.

NOTICE.—A late Train will leave for the Peak 15 minutes after the performance.

Doors Open at 8.30. Commence at 9.

S. GENESE, Business Manager.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1893. [342]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

The Company's Steamship.

"H

Today's
Advertisements.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
OF
His Excellency Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON,
K.C.M.G.,
His Excellency the Hon. Sir EDMUND B.
FREMANTLE, K.C.B., C.M.G.,
His Excellency Major-General DIGBY
BARKER, C.B.

GRAND CONCERT
BY
PUPILS OF MAESTRO CATTANEO,
In aid of the building of
THE NETHERSOLE HOSPITAL.
(Supplementary to the
ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL),
at present in course of erection,

ST. ANDREW'S HALL.
TUESDAY, the 28th instant.
PROGRAMME IN A FEW DAYS.

Tickets, Two Dollars each, may be had from
Mr. BREWER, Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Messrs.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and Messrs. MOUTRIE
ROBINSON & Co.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1893. [346]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF
HONGKONG, No. 1, 165, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 16th
instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting
Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1893. [324]

VICTORIA LODGE
HONGKONG, No. 1026.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zetland Street, on WEDNESDAY, the
22nd inst., at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting
Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1893. [349]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. "RIVERSDALE"
FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all goods are being landed at their
risk, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at
Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.
Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice
to the contrary be given before 2 P.M. TO-
DAY.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to
rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd
inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 23rd inst. at 4 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1893. [328]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVA-
TION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ,
JEDDAH, SUAKIM, MASSAWAH,
HODEIDA, ADEN, BOMBAY,
COLOMBO, PENANG, AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer
"MARIA TERESA"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception of
Opium, are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Limited, whence deliv-
ery may be obtained.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From Venice, ex S.S. "CARLOTTA," trans-
shipped at Bombay.
From Calcutta, ex S.S. "NIOBE," transhipped
at Colombo.
From Trieste, ex S.S. "IMPERATRIZ"
transhipped at Bombay.

Optional Cargo will go on to Shanghai unless
notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M.,
TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all claims must be
sent in to the Undersigned before Noon on the
23rd inst., or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any
Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 23rd
inst. will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1893. [345]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVA-
TION COMPANY.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN
GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI AND KOBE.
THE Company's Steamship

"MARIA TERESA,"
Captain Deperis, will leave for the above places
TO-MORROW, the 17th instant, at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1893. [345]

NOTICE.
NOW READY!
THE "BOKHARA" DISASTER.
A FULL DESCRIPTIVE REPORT of the
"BOKHARA" DISASTER.

With all Particulars, Reports of the
SURVIVORS, the Critics of the "Thames"
official reports of the Chief Officer, the "Ancon"
and the "Rohlf," the MARINE COURT OF
INQUIRY and its FINDING, experiences of other
Steamers in the same Typhoon, the "Norman"
disaster, &c., &c.

(All carefully Revised and Edited),
NOW READY.
THIS IS THE ONLY
COMPLETE
REPORT OF THE DISASTER.

PRICE—FIFTY CENTS.
Orders should be sent to
THE MANAGER
Hongkong Telegraph Office,
Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1892.

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

BOOKS FOR TRAVELLERS.
GUIDES TO HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO, JAPAN, THE EAST, AMERICA AND
CANADA.

Things Japanese, by Chamberlain.
Things Chinese, by Dyer Ball.
Chinese Stories, by Douglas.
Three Years in Western China, by Hoel.
The Japs at Home, by Douglas Sladen.
A Summer Tour in Russia, by A. Gallenga.
Japan in Arts and Industry, by Regamy.
From Adams Peak to Elephantia, by Carpenter.
New French Novels.
New English Novels.
The Real Japan, by Henry Norman.
New China and Old, by Archdeacon Moule.
Saller's Tennis Bats. Remshaw's Tennis Shoes.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1893.

CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.

RAIN COATS & UMBRELLAS.

BUCKSKIN LEGGINGS.

PORPOISE-HIDE WATERPROOF BOOTS.

RACE GLASSES WITH SLING CASES.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1893.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE SCHOONER
"MONTIARA,"
AS SHE NOW LIES IN KOWLOON BAY.

Length 75 feet.
Beam 17 feet.
Depth of hold 7 feet.
Registered Tonnage 75 tons.
(Owing to recent alterations the carrying
capacity of the "Montiara" has been increased to
about 120 tons dead weight.)
The "Montiara" was built in Singapore, is most
solidly constructed of teak throughout, with iron-
wood frames, has recently been thoroughly
overhauled under experienced European superin-
tendence, and is now in excellent condition.
She is a very fast sailer and a most suitable
vessel for the Canton kerosene trade, or would
make a first-class lighter.

For Particulars as to Price, &c., apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1892. [30]

FOR SALE.
THE ENGINES AND BOILER OF THE
CHINESE GUNBOAT "CHOP-CHEUNG,"
AS THEY LIE AT ABERDEEN DOCK.

THE Engines of the "Chop-cheung" were
constructed by Messrs. INGLIS & Co., of
Wanchai, and are of the Compound Inverted
Cylinder Direct-Acting Surface Condensing type.
Cylinders 20 and 38" dia., with a stroke of 26".
The Crank Shaft is 64" dia. at the Crank pin
and 7" dia. at the Journals. The H.P. Piston
Rod is 3" and the L.P. 3½" dia. The Piston
and Connecting Rod bolts are 2½" dia. Air Pump
14½" dia. by 13 stroke. Single Acting Circulating
Pump 8" dia. by 13" stroke, and Double Acting
Feed and Bilge Pump (one each) 3½" dia. by 13"
stroke.

These Engines have been very little used and
are in thoroughly good order.
The Boiler is of the Horizontal Multitubular
type, with three Furnaces and vertical Dome on
top. Its dia. is 10ft. 2" by 9ft. 10" long, external
measurements; Furnaces, 2ft. 7" dia.; Dome,
44" dia. by 4ft. high; Tubes, 184 in number by
3" ex. dia. It is in fairly good condition, having
recently undergone considerable repairs, and
would last in active service for over five years.

The Engines and Boiler can be inspected on
Application to the Superintendent at Aberdeen
Docks.

For further particulars, apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1892. [31]

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE!"
CLARK'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND
RESTORER.

FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from
all impurities it cannot be too highly
recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood
Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-
failing and permanent cure.

It cures Old Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
matic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and
Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and
warranted free from anything injurious to the
most delicate constitution of either sex, the
Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to
test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clark's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles of
9s. each, and in cases, containing six times the
quantity, 11s. sufficient to effect a permanent
cure in the great majority of long-standing cases,
by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors
throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln
and Midlands Counties Drug Company, Lincoln,
England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARK'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clark's Blood Mix-
ture should see that they get the genuine article.
Without imitations, and substitutes, are some-
times palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The
words "Lincoln and Midlands Counties Drug
Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on
the Government Stamp, and "Clark's Blood
Mixture" is blown in the bottle,
without which none are genuine.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and
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Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on
the Government Stamp, and "Clark's Blood
Mixture" is blown in the bottle,
without which none are genuine.

Masonic.

FOR SALE.

VICTORIA PRECEPTORY.

A REGULAR MEETING of the Victoria
Preceptory will be held on MONDAY,
the 20th inst., at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely.
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1893. [341]

TO BE LET.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.
ROOMS TO LET.

FOR OFFICES and CHAMBERS on
the Ground and First Floors of the
HOTEL facing Queen's Road and Pedder Street.
With immediate entry if required.
For particulars, apply to
R. LYALL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1892. [39]

TO LET.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, 1st Floor,
Praya Central, 16.
Apply to
LAUTS, WEGENER & Co.,
Hongkong, 6th January, 1893. [71]

TO LET.

NO. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD (lately occupied
by "Attack")
No. 49, POTTINGER STREET.
The splendid Bangalow "STONEHENGE,"
No. 1, Robinson Road, with an excellent Tennis
Lawn and Garden.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1893. [33]

TO LET.

NO. 8, KNUITFORD TERRACE, Kow-
loon.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1893. [317]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 1ST & 2ND FLOORS, of No. 4,
Queen's Road Central, over the Bank of
China, Japan and Straits, Limited.
Nos. 11 & 12, COOMBE ROYAL—large
Furnished House at Magazine Gap.
No. 10, OLD BAYLEY STREET.
No. 7, PRAYA CENTRAL, at present occupied
by the New Oriental Bank in Liquidation.
NEW HOUSES IN RUPON TERRACE—Bon-
ham Road, near Battery Road.
NEW HOUSES in Eight Street, Peel Street,
and Stanton Street.
No. 4, BLUE BUILDINGS.
FLOORS in Blue Buildings.
GODOWN, No. 1A, Blue Buildings.
SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES at Magazine
Gap. Very cheap Rental.
No. 31 & 33, CAINE ROAD.
No. 6, VICTORIA VIEW, Kowloon.
GROUND FLOOR No. 5, Shelley Street.
GORMAN COTTAGE in Albany Road.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1893. [316]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
THE Large "Hindemith" SHOPS, No. 44,
Queen's Road Central, lately occupied by
Dahk Bros. of China, Limited.
Two Large AIRY ROOMS on the Top Floor
of above.
Apply to
DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.,
Victoria Dispensary.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1892. [32]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
THE GOOD S.S. "PEKIN" and S. S.
"KWONG-MO."
For Particulars apply to
SUI KEE CHAN,
33, Bonham Street West.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1892. [37]

THEY LEAD THEM ALL.
THE CELEBRATED
CALIFORNIA WINES.

from the well-known Vineyards of Messrs.
KOSLER AND VAN BUREN, San Francisco,
and JULIAN P. SMITH (Olivian)—Livermore,
California.

Guaranteed to be Pure and Unadulterated.
Pure BLACKBERRY BRANDY and fresh
Conglomerates of BARTLETT SPRING
MINERAL WATER by each Steamer.

Prices forwarded on application to
WACONDRAY BROTHERS & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 50, Water Street,
Yokohama.
Yokohama, 12th August, 1892. [18]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.
CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

TWIN SCREW STEAMERS, 10,000 HORSE POWER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN	.....6,000 Tons.....	WEDNESDAY, 22nd March.
EMPRESS OF CHINA	.....6,000 ".....	WEDNESDAY, 12th April.
EMPRESS OF INDIA	.....6,000 ".....	WEDNESDAY, 3rd May.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	.....6,000 ".....	WEDNESDAY, 24th May.
EMPRESS OF CHINA	.....6,000 ".....	WEDNESDAY, 14th June.

THE STEAMERS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA of JAPAN, and
Call at VICTORIA, B.C., to Land and Embark Passengers.
The Mountain Scenery on the Canadian Pacific Railway surpasses that of any other Trans-
Continental Route.

Passengers Booked to all the principal points in Canada and the United States, and also
through to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, at Current Rates, with Passengers
choice of Atlantic Line.

RETURN TICKETS—Time limit for prepaid Return Ticket is reckoned from date of issue
to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.
SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval,
Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the service of China or Japan.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the only Trans-Continental Line extending from the
Pacific to the Atlantic Seaboard, and running through Sleeping Coaches without change.
The Dining Cars and Mountain Hotels on this Route are owned by the Company and their
appointments and cuisine are unequalled.

The Steamers of the Pacific and all Day, Sleeper, and Dining Cars are comfortably heated
by Steam during the Winter Season.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
E. HOLLOWAY,
General Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1893. [3]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND
RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)
Victoria..... Tuesday April 4th.
Tacoma..... Tuesday May 2nd.

THE Steamship
"VICTORIA,"
sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 4th April,
will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA,
via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and
YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan,
Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and
United States Ports.
Consular Invoices of Goods for United States
Ports should be in quadruplicate, and one
copy must be sent forward by the steamer to
the care of the General Agent, Northern Pacific
Railroad Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address
marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to
sailing.
For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1893. [4]

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
China (via Honolulu).....Wednesday, 22nd March.
Peru.....Saturday, 8th April.
C. of R. de Janeiro.....Thursday, 27th April.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CHINA"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via
NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKO-
HAMA and HONOLULU, on WEDNESDAY,
the 22nd March, at Daylight, taking Passengers
and Freight for Japan, the United States, and
Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the IN-
LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu,
and passengers are allowed to break their
journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the
United States or Canada. Rates may be
obtained upon application.

Through Tickets issued Passengers to Europe
or to cities in the United States or Canada are
good for transportation to the Missouri River
by the Central and Union Pacific Railways only.
East of the Missouri River, Passengers have
the choice of various Railway lines to New
York, via Chicago, St. Louis, Niagara Falls,
Washington, Philadelphia, &c.

Particulars of the various routes can be
obtained upon application.
Special rates (first class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic and Civil Service, to European
Officials in service of China and Japan, and to
Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embark-
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice
versa) within one year, will be allowed a dis-
count of 10 per cent. This allowance does not
apply to through fares for China and Japan
to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full, and time will be received at
the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day
previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo de-
stined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 14th March 1893. [2]

LEVY HERMANOS.
JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS.
Sole Agents for PATHE, PHILIPS & Co.
Generals. A great variety in Fancy Goods and
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Opposite the Telegraph Office.

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NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
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No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [63]

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—the "Verdun" and "Solon"
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Hotels.

WINDSOR HOTEL,
(in Connaught Buildings),
Queen's Road, Hongkong.

THE Private Hotel heretofore carried on in
WINDSOR HOUSE has now been
removed to CONNAUGHT HOUSE.
Cuisine under European management. Each
Bed-room has its own Bath-room, Hot and Cold
water. Passenger Elevator to all Floors.
Charges from \$2 per day upwards.
Special Rates for Families or Permanent
Boarders. Offices and Rooms to let unfurnished,
and Rooms with or without Board, by day or
month. Apply at the Office, No. 37, 3rd Floor.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1892. [25]

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed
HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet
above sea-level, having been leased by the
Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is
now open and will be run in conjunction with
their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling
them to offer special inducements to Visitors and
Residents.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES.

The Rates for BOARD and LODGING during
the Winter Months, from November 1st to
March 31st, have been reduced as follows:—
One person, one month.....\$50.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per
month.....85.00
One person per day.....2.50
Married couple per day.....3.50
For full particulars apply to
VICTORIA HOTEL.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1892. [25]

THE BOA VISTA HOTEL.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS HOTEL is situated on the sea shore
in one of the best and healthiest parts of
Macao, and commands an admirable view
facing the South. Its accommodation is unsur-
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Every comfort is provided for Visitors, with
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Malt Liquors of the best brands.
Hot, Cold, Showers and Sea Water Baths.
Large and well ventilated Dining, Billiard and
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A small Dairy is attached to the premises.

Mrs. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS,
Proprietress.

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